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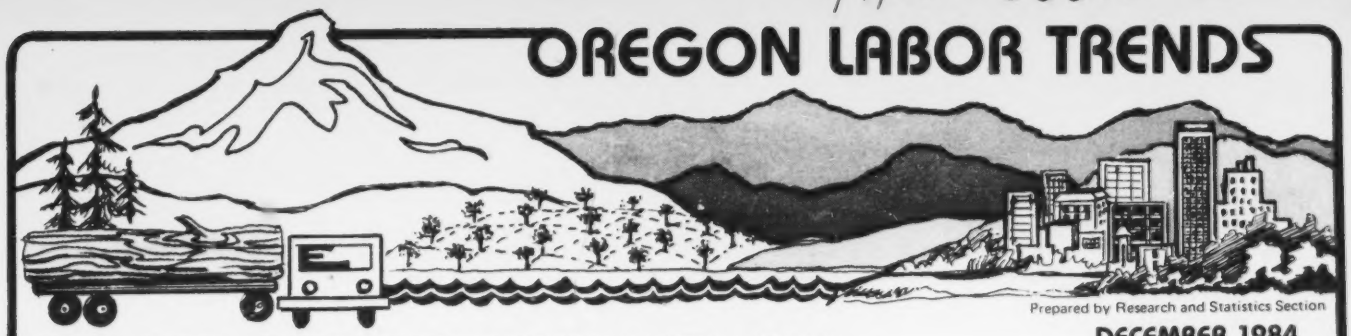
OREGON LABOR TRENDS



Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

DECEMBER 1984

NOVEMBER INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

		(Seas. Adj.)
Oregon		
Nov.	1984	9.0
Oct.	1984	9.2
Nov.	1983	9.6
U.S.		
Nov.	1984	7.2
Oct.	1984	7.4
Nov.	1983	8.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

		1977=100
Oregon		
Nov.	1984	106.7
Oct.	1984	106.9
Sep.	1984	106.0
Aug.	1984	106.1
July	1984	105.7

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon		
Nov.	1984	47.3
Oct.	1984	53.9
Sep.	1984	51.6
Aug.	1984	55.8
July	1984	51.9

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon		
Oct.	1984	38.6
Sep.	1984	40.2
Oct.	1983	39.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA		
Nov.	1984	304.8
Yearly Change	+	3.7%
U.S.		
Nov.	1984	315.3
Yearly Change	+	4.0%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

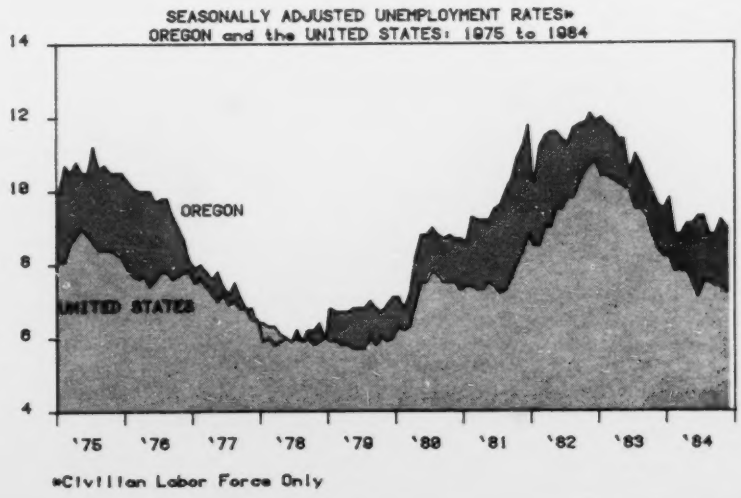
MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Earl Fairbanks

It's common knowledge that Oregon's fall and winter is accompanied by fewer jobs and higher unemployment rates. Employment in crop harvesting, food processing, and other outdoor related activities plunges as temperatures drop and winter rains begin in earnest. This winter, as the job market tightened, some 11,000 men and women dropped out of Oregon's labor force. Such a decrease is not unusual, however. Many labor force dropouts choose to work only part of the year. For many families, seasonal work is a second family income, whether earned by a spouse or child. At least some of the dropouts leave the state because they know that Oregon is a tough place to be job hunting during the winter.

Not all workers, of course, drop out of the labor market after losing their jobs. In November, 118,900 jobless people were conducting a work search, 9,000 more than in October. But even this large increase in unemployed workers was about as expected based on historical trends. Thus the state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained fairly steady, dropping only 0.2 of a point to 9.0%.

The count of nonfarm payroll jobs fell 9,500 in November, 1,600 more than seasonally expected. As a consequence, the employment index dipped 0.2 points to 106.7 and the diffusion index dropped to 47.3. This is the first time in 21 months that



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	Nov. 1984 1/	Oct. 1984 2/	Change	% Change	Nov. 1983 5/
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,329,600	1,340,600	-11,000	-0.8	1,331,200
Unemployment	118,900	109,900	9,000	8.2	123,300
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	8.2	xxx	xxx	9.3
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	9.0	9.2	xxx	xxx	9.6
Total Employment 4/	1,210,700	1,230,700	-20,000	-1.6	1,207,900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1983 and January 1984, data for 1984 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984 1/	Oct. 1984 2/	Nov. 1983	Change From Oct. 1984	Change From Nov. 1983
TOTAL 3/	1,008,300	1,017,800	982,400	-9,500	25,900
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	106.7	106.9	103.9	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	47.3	53.9	59.7	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	194,800	203,800	189,400	-9,000	5,400
Durable Goods	142,100	144,900	136,500	-2,800	5,600
Lumber & Wood Products	63,200	65,200	63,900	-2,000	- 700
Logging & Sawmills	32,300	33,900	32,500	-1,600	- 200
Veneer & Plywood	16,800	17,000	17,600	- 200	- 800
Millwork & Structural Wood	8,800	8,800	8,300	0	500
Mobile Homes	1,500	1,600	1,700	- 100	- 200
Other Wood Products	3,800	3,900	3,800	- 100	0
Furniture & Fixtures	2,300	2,200	2,300	100	0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	3,000	3,300	3,100	- 300	- 100
Primary Metals	8,700	8,700	7,800	0	900
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	5,200	5,200	3,900	0	1,300
Nonferrous Metals	3,500	3,500	3,900	0	- 400
Fabricated Metals	10,300	10,300	9,600	0	700
Fabricated Structural Metals	4,800	4,800	4,200	0	600
Other Fabricated Metals	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	100
Machinery	16,600	16,500	15,000	100	1,600
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13,500	13,400	11,100	100	2,400
Transportation Equipment	7,400	8,100	7,100	- 700	300
Instruments & Related Products	14,500	14,500	14,200	0	300
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,600	2,700	2,400	- 100	200
Nondurable Goods	52,700	58,900	52,900	-6,200	- 200
Food & Kindred Products	22,700	28,600	23,000	-5,900	- 300
Canning & Preserving	12,300	18,000	12,500	-5,700	- 200
Other Food Products	10,400	10,600	10,500	- 200	- 100
Textile Mill Products	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	200
Paper & Allied Products	8,700	8,700	9,300	0	- 600
Printing & Publishing	11,000	11,100	10,600	- 100	400
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
Petroleum Refining	500	600	500	- 100	0
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,700	2,800	2,600	- 100	100
Leather Products	400	400	500	0	- 100

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Change From Oct. 1984	Change From Nov. 1983
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	813,500	814,000	793,000	- 500	20,500
Mining & Quarrying	1,700	2,200	1,500	- 500	200
Construction	27,900	30,100	27,900	-2,200	0
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	54,600	55,100	55,700	- 500	-1,100
Transportation	32,500	33,000	32,400	- 500	100
Railroad	5,200	5,300	5,200	- 100	0
Trucking & Warehousing	17,200	17,600	17,300	- 400	- 100
Other Transportation	10,100	10,100	9,900	0	200
Communications	13,800	13,800	14,900	0	-1,100
Utilities	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	- 100
Trade	257,200	255,400	250,800	1,800	6,400
Wholesale Trade	65,000	65,300	63,600	- 300	1,400
Durable Goods	37,300	37,600	37,100	- 300	200
Nondurable Goods	27,700	27,700	26,500	0	1,200
Retail Trade	192,200	190,100	187,200	2,100	5,000
General Merchandise	27,000	25,200	26,400	1,800	600
Food Stores	29,200	28,900	28,600	300	600
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	23,800	23,900	23,100	- 100	700
Other Retail Trade	112,200	112,100	109,100	100	3,100
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	66,700	67,200	65,500	- 500	1,200
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,200	23,200	23,500	0	- 300
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	43,500	44,000	42,000	- 500	1,500
Services	203,800	204,100	193,600	- 300	10,200
Hotels & Personal Services	23,900	24,200	22,600	- 300	1,300
Health Services	69,500	69,400	66,500	100	3,000
Other Services	110,400	110,500	104,500	- 100	5,900
Government	201,600	199,900	198,000	1,700	3,600
Federal Government	29,600	29,900	29,100	- 300	500
State Government	54,000	53,900	53,100	100	900
Education	23,900	23,600	23,200	300	700
Other State	30,100	30,300	29,900	- 200	200
Local Government	118,000	116,100	115,800	1,900	2,200
Education	76,600	74,600	74,500	2,000	2,100
Other Local	41,400	41,500	41,300	- 100	100
Labor-Management Disputes	900	900	1,400	0	- 500

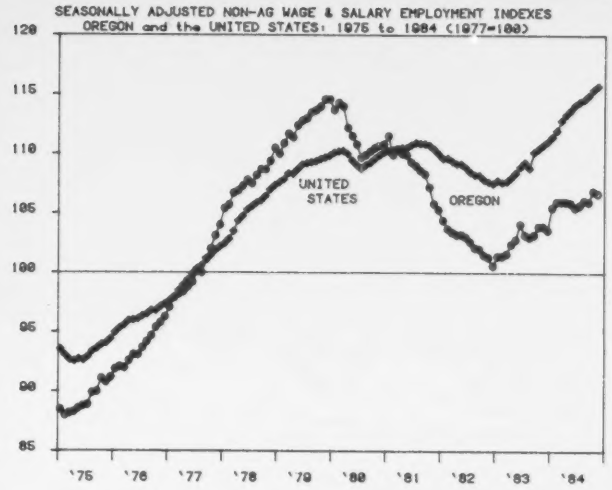
1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.



the index has found itself below 50.0. While the index has fluctuated from month to month throughout 1984, the general trend has been downward. The diffusion index is called a "leading indicator" because in the past its movement has preceded like movements in hiring trends. If past observations of this index hold true, look for a slowing employment expansion, if not an actual setback in the number of workers on the job in the next few months.

Still, November's payroll employment level was a whopping 25,900 over the year ago level, thanks to large gains made in the state's nonmanufacturing sectors. Over 15,000 more persons were employed in retail trade and services than last year. Even though manufacturing's gain of 5,400 seems anemic in comparison, this sector is enjoying the most employment in a November since 1980. The "high tech" machinery and electrical equipment industries accounted for 4,000 of this 5,400 annual gain. These industries combined for 30,100 employment in November compared to 26,100 last year.

Employment in lumber and wood products fell by 2,000, about as expected. Nearly two thirds of the loss came in the logging sector, while the rest of the industry pretty much held its own. Overall, lumber and wood employment is below a year ago, the first over-the-year loss since November 1982.

Although food products employment dropped by 5,900 over this month, November's job count was only 300 lower than a year ago. November's number of job holders was the fewest for a November since 1973. This industry is in the midst of some major structural changes. Consumer preference for frozen rather than canned foods is allowing processors to spread the workload more evenly throughout the year. Upon their arrival at the processing plant, foods are frozen in large containers until later in the winter when they can be broken down into marketable portions. In addition, much of the midwest and eastern markets have been lost to midwest producers who have lower transportation and labor costs.

Construction employment slid downward as 2,200 workers were dropped from the payrolls in November. The following table shows that, judging from November numbers, Oregon's construction industry never recovered. In fact, it has continued to lower its percentage of total wage and salary employment.

November Construction Employment

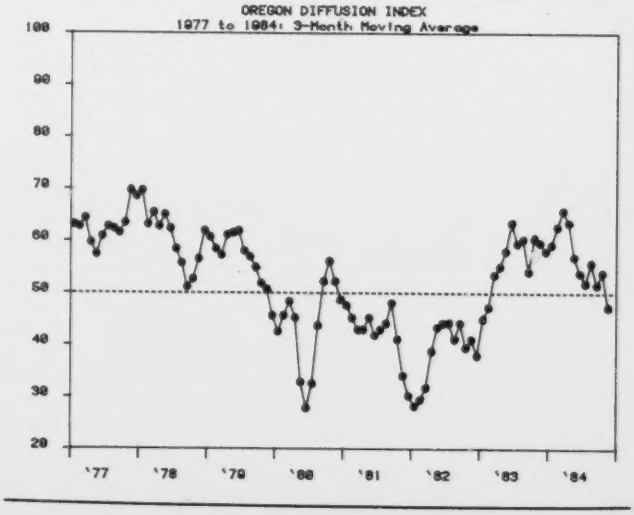
Year	Employed	% of Total
1984	27,900	2.8%
1983	27,900	2.8%
1982	27,400	2.9%
1981	35,000	3.4%
1980	44,500	4.3%
1979	55,400	5.2%
1978	51,500	5.1%

Most of the over-the-month loss in transportation, communication, and utilities was in trucking and warehousing. The yearly loss was entirely in communications, where the telephone sector has been tightening its belt.

The gain of 1,800 workers in retail and wholesale trade was just as expected. A loss of over 150 in machinery, equipment, and supplies pushed wholesale trade down 300. In contrast, retail trade employment gained 2,100 since the previous month and 5,000 since last December. There is always a build-up of retail trade employment during the winter holiday season.

The largest yearly gain was in services where renewed population in-migration has created demand for this diverse group that includes lodging, auto repair, health, education, and other services. This year's early snow at nearly all the state's ski resorts helped prevent as large an October-November employment drop as usual. As a result, hotels and lodging places lost only 250 employes, compared with nearly 600 last year.

Local education gained 2,000 employes since October. About 1,200 were added to community college payrolls and 800 to local school districts. Increases this size are normal for November, as student workers and other part-time job holders are placed on the rolls. □



1984 – YEAR IN REVIEW

Jeff Hannum

Although the pace of recovery continued to lag behind the national rate, Oregon's economy made further progress in 1984. Considering the severity of the 1980-82 recession in Oregon, however, the past year's performance was disappointing, especially for areas in the state most closely tied to the lumber and wood products, fishing, and agricultural industries.

As the year began, interest rates were stable, and projected to decline in 1984. Inflation was under control, and housing starts in the U.S. were strong. Consumers were in a spending mood, business investment was beginning to perk up, and the employment/unemployment picture was improving, both nationally and in Oregon. As a result, all of Oregon's major labor market indicators posted significant gains early in 1984. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined from 9.8% in January to 8.8% in both February and March, reaching the lowest level in three years! Oregon's seasonally adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment index showed strong gains in January and February, and the diffusion index jumped from 58.1 in December 1983 to 65.9 in March 1984. The diffusion index is a leading economic indicator which shows the percentage of a select group of 43 "bellwether" industries having an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. The average length of the manufacturing workweek was also higher in early 1984 than in the past several years, indicating that further hiring would likely occur later this year if production levels continued to improve. By spring, however, these indicators had reversed direction, and Oregon's recovery was temporarily stalled.

The Federal Reserve, worried that the U.S. economy might be starting to "overheat", leading to a resurgence of inflation, tightened monetary policy during the spring. As a result, interest rates rose and credit-sensitive activities such as housing and wood products manufacturing were hurt. In Oregon, lumber and plywood prices dropped sharply during the second quarter while mill inventories increased. Layoffs and some mill closures followed. Although wood product markets recovered partially during the second half of the year, prices for lumber and plywood were still unusually low considering the high level of U.S. housing starts this year - about 1.8 million.

In September, the Federal Reserve reversed its stance and began to encourage lower interest rates. Although this helped to ease one problem, other problems still remain. One of these is the rising volume of Canadian lumber imports, which now account for about 40% of the U.S. softwood lumber market. In this respect, Oregon's lumber and wood products industry is in the same boat as other U.S. manufacturing industries and agriculture, which are affected by international trade. High interest rates in the U.S., which are in part the result of record federal budget deficits, have helped to keep the dollar's foreign exchange value very high. While this keeps our overall inflation rate down, it also reduces U.S. exports, encourages imports, and, in the process, adversely affects job opportunities in some domestic industries.

Another problem which continued to face the wood products industry in 1984 was the burden of high cost federal timber contracts negotiated several years ago. Western Oregon mill owners have been trying for at least three years to get legislative relief. It finally arrived in October when the President signed a bill which allows the companies to return a significant portion of their timber by paying a penalty or "buy-out" fee. For some companies, the relief measure comes too late. For many others, however, it offers a new lease on life. For 1984 as a whole, wood products employment will average only two or three thousand higher than in 1983, despite very large over-the-year gains during the early months of 1984. January's employment in wood products, for example, was over 8,000 higher than January 1983. This year-to-year comparison narrowed throughout 1984, and by November had become an annual loss - the first in two years.

While the state's wood products industry was losing momentum during 1984, many of Oregon's other durable goods manufacturing industries were picking up steam. This diversified group of industries produces mainly capital goods and equipment, used by other firms. Typically, business investment spending rises after consumer spending has fueled the first stage of recovery. In 1983 housing and consumer durables spending provided the major stimulus to the economy. In 1984, these sectors continued to provide support, but the major new impetus came from domestic capital spending. Employment gains were most pronounced in electrical equipment and supplies, machinery, transportation equipment, primary and fabricated metals.

Two important durable goods sectors which did not fare as well were the "high tech" instruments and related products industry and aluminum manufacturing. The overvalued dollar adversely affected both of these industries. In addition, high production costs, especially for BPA electricity, has become a growing problem for northwest aluminum producers. When the price of ingot declines as it did in 1984, Oregon aluminum producers are among the first to curtail operations. Layoffs began last summer, and even a drop in the price of electricity last fall was not sufficient to restore all of these jobs. Martin Marietta Corporation's closure of its smelter at The Dalles in December ensures that the employment situation in this industry will continue to deteriorate, at least until a buyer for the smelter can be found.

While announcements of plant closures or layoffs in industries such as aluminum and wood products were common in 1984, they were often overshadowed by announcements of new companies, or existing companies, planning to build "high tech" manufacturing plants in Oregon. Many of these announcements were from major Japanese electronics firms which are coming to Oregon in part because of the Oregon legislature's decision last summer to eliminate the unitary tax method beginning January 1986. An important factor to note, however, regarding the 1984 list of "high tech" plant investments in Oregon is that virtually all of these plants will

be located in the Portland area. Yet many of the plant closures announced in wood products, aluminum, or other industries will occur in non-metropolitan areas of the state like The Dalles, Toledo, Klamath Falls, and Gold Beach.

The new "high tech" investments will help to stimulate one industry which was hurt most by the 1980-82 recession - construction. Employment in the building industry was cut in half between 1979 (53,000) and 1983 (26,400). Construction remained depressed in 1984, with employment expected to average only slightly higher than in 1983. Residential building continued in the doldrums with the exception of the Portland area. Heavy construction has provided the most activity this year due to increased funding of highway and bridge projects.

In most other nonmanufacturing industries, employment gains during 1984 were low to moderate, but even this represented an improvement over 1983. Overall, nonmanufacturing employment is expected to average about 20,000 higher in 1984, with three-fourths of this increase coming in the trade and service industries. Although continued growth of consumers' real income was an important reason for this improvement, for this improvement, an additional factor was the turnaround in Oregon's population trend. Between 1981 and 1983, Oregon experienced significant outmigration, and total population declined in both years (-4,500 and -21,000). Preliminary estimates by the Portland State University Center for Population Research and Census indicate that between mid-1983 and mid-1984, Oregon's population increased by 25,000, and that net inmigration accounted for 7,000 of this gain. If this trend continues, it should mean faster growth rates in other nonmanufacturing sectors in 1985 and beyond.

In government, tight budgets and the trend toward contracting to private industry work which was formerly done by public employes kept employment gains to a minimum in 1984. The most significant employment decline in nonmanufacturing this year came in the communications industry, which is undergoing structural changes in the wake of the breakup of AT&T.

Since "tourism", or the "travel industry", is not an industry per se, but a collection of other industrial activities including lodging, restaurants, amusement/recreational services, transportation and others, it is harder to gauge the extent of improvement in employment terms. Based on visitor information counts and attendance at tourist attractions however, the travel "industry" in Oregon had another good year in 1984. Employment in restaurants, lodging places, and amusement/recreation services combined is expected to average about 1-2% higher this year.

In summary, Oregon's economy continued to recover during 1984, but the rate of improvement was slower than the nation's, and not all industries or regions of the state shared equally in the gains. In general, capital goods oriented industries, excluding lumber and wood products, fared best within manufacturing, while retail trade and services generated the greatest job growth in nonmanufacturing. Almost all of Oregon's 32 local labor market areas experienced some improvement in employment, coupled with lower unemployment, in 1984. The Portland area, with its diversified economy and concentration of "high tech" industry, however, was the major beneficiary.□

THE EMPLOYER'S CORNER

EMPLOYERS VOICE IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Dorothy Monnier

The need to be involved with legislation that affects all employers becomes more apparent and more crucial each year. The Oregon Job Service Employer Committees (JSEC's) are taking their first big step in this direction.

AS EMPLOYERS . . .

Do YOU KNOW how to get enactment of new or revised state laws dealing with the general welfare of Oregon's citizens?

Do YOU KNOW the steps a bill must go through before it becomes a state law?

Do YOU KNOW a direct line to call to get updated information on bills before the state legislature?

Do YOU WANT to have input into a bill before passage?

BECOME INFORMED AND INVOLVED

The Oregon Job Service Employer Committees are establishing a legislative information committee to work with local legislators. This committee will provide updated information to all JSEC members and will work with legislators and other employer groups to insure vital action on bills that concern employers.

We are providing YOU the opportunity to have a voice in state government. If you want to protect your rights and protect/save your company money, BECOME INVOLVED in JSEC.

Contact your nearest State Employment Division manager and become a JSEC member.□

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Mike Staten

Average weekly earnings for manufacturing industries in October fell $17.30. Although durable and nondurable goods industries both registered losses, the bulk came in durable goods production. Logging and sawmills and fabricated metals were the primary industries contributing to this situation. Seasonal declines, layoffs, and reduced overtime hours pushed the numbers down in logging and sawmills; average weekly hours fell by 1.6 between September and October and 2.1 over the year. A large reduction in overtime hours for fabricated structural metals products was a principal force in pushing the average weekly hours down .6 in fabricated metals.

A decline of 1.8 in the average weekly hours for nondurable goods occurred almost exclusively as the result of canning and preserving losses. These losses stemmed from an average 4.3 hours per week reduction, the outcome of a 40,000 hours drop in overtime.

A substantial slowing in heavy construction activities, with the onset of adverse weather conditions, pushed average weekly hours in this sector down 8.5, construction workers down 600, and average weekly earnings down $138. With few changes in other construction sectors, a drop of nearly $50 in average weekly earnings resulted.

Comparing October's performance with the same month last year shows virtually no change overall for total manufacturing. While there were fluctuations within industries over the year, perhaps the most important comparison will be between the 1983 and 1984 annual averages. This comparison will be fine tuned within two or three months and, coupled with specific monthly changes, will provide grounds for a better analysis of the health of Oregon's hours and earnings in 1984.□

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 2/ 1984	Sep. 3/ 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 2/ 1984	Sep. 3/ 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 2/ 1984	Sep. 3/ 1984	Oct. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$397.97	$415.27	$398.77	38.6	40.2	39.6	$10.31	$10.33	$10.07
Durable Goods	418.15	436.97	425.14	39.3	40.8	40.8	10.64	10.71	10.42
Lumber & Wood Products	439.04	453.86	445.67	39.2	40.2	41.0	11.20	11.29	10.87
Logging & Sawmills	467.64	492.47	477.92	39.1	40.7	41.2	11.96	12.10	11.60
Veneer & Plywood	450.06	456.85	451.00	40.4	40.9	41.3	11.14	11.17	10.92
Millwork & Struct Wood	336.66	335.62	348.94	38.3	38.4	41.1	8.79	8.74	8.49
Mobile Homes	273.88	257.54	268.60	33.4	32.6	36.2	8.20	7.90	7.42
Other Wood Products	436.87	447.12	429.47	39.5	40.5	40.1	11.06	11.04	10.71
Furniture & Fixtures	308.56	290.88	255.75	38.0	36.0	33.0	8.12	8.08	7.75
Primary Metals	478.58	478.61	523.38	41.4	41.8	42.9	11.56	11.45	12.20
Fabricated Metals	389.46	402.99	386.00	39.3	39.9	40.0	9.91	10.10	9.65
Machinery	414.96	426.36	399.91	39.9	40.8	39.4	10.40	10.45	10.15
Nondurable Goods	347.39	358.21	337.64	36.8	38.6	36.9	9.44	9.28	9.15
Food & Kindred Products	279.10	295.30	278.42	35.6	38.5	36.3	7.84	7.67	7.67
Canning & Preserving	235.28	259.07	231.34	34.6	38.9	35.7	6.80	6.66	6.48
Other Food Products	391.43	392.77	392.64	38.3	37.3	37.9	10.22	10.53	10.36
Textile Mill Products	214.68	219.83	205.21	35.9	36.7	34.9	5.98	5.99	5.88
Apparel	204.06	207.75	208.66	36.9	37.5	37.8	5.53	5.54	5.52
Paper & Allied Products	585.19	583.11	524.50	42.1	41.8	39.2	13.90	13.95	13.38
Printing & Publishing	404.95	433.16	398.11	35.0	36.4	35.2	11.57	11.90	11.31
Construction 4/	491.04	540.54	526.26	34.1	37.8	35.8	14.40	14.30	14.70
Communications & Utilities 5/	491.67	512.93	478.92	40.4	41.1	39.0	12.17	12.48	12.28
Trade 5/	283.05	291.89	283.71	33.3	34.3	34.1	8.50	8.51	8.32
Wholesale Trade	385.40	391.23	391.02	37.6	37.8	38.0	10.25	10.35	10.29
Retail Trade	233.38	243.85	232.81	31.2	32.6	32.2	7.48	7.48	7.23
Banking & Insurance	273.55	277.03	262.99						
State & Local Government	328.02	341.71	322.16						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

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SPECIAL REPORTS

The following special reports were released by the Labor Market Information unit during 1984:

Affirmative Action Data Packets
Economic Survey Analysis
Oregon Occupational Wage Information, 1983
Oregon Careers 1984-85
Occupational Employment Trends in Oregon 1982-1990
Users' Guide to Oregon Careers □

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